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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

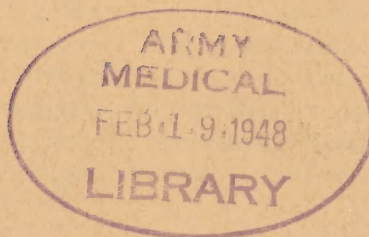
For Period

25 January - 31 January

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SECTION	I - General
SECTION	II - Welfare
SECTION	III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	IV - Supply
SECTION	V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VI - Medical Service
SECTION	VII - Social Security
SECTION	VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government



*Restricted*







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SECTION I

GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Foreign Nationals Ration  
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 9

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Title: National Disaster Law No. 118  
Short Title: TB- PH - WEL 10

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Area Increases in Public Assistance Rates

Article 10 of Imperial Ordinance No. 438, subject: "Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law" states that "the standard of expenses to be disbursed for protection --- shall be determined by the local governor with the approval of the Minister of Welfare".

In practice, the governor, when requested by a city other than the largest class or a town or village, will submit to the Ministry supporting evidence to show that living costs in such areas are comparable to those in the next higher bracket of assistance. The Ministry weighs such evidence and may approve a city, town or village being scheduled in a higher bracket.

As of 1 January 1948, 11 Intermediate cities and 9 towns and villages have been reclassified by the Ministry. The cities which have been recognized after consultation with the Ministry of Welfare, as meriting a similar rating as Tokyo Metropolis and five largest cities are as follows: Kawasaki City and Yokosuka City in Kanagawa Prefecture; Sakai City, Fuse City, Suita City and Mariguchi City in Osaka Prefecture; Moji City, Kokura City, Yawata City, Tobata City and Wakamatsu City in Fukuoka Prefecture. The towns and villages which have been recognized as under similar circumstances as cities (other than five largest cities) are as follows: Kamuma-machi, Koyama-machi and Nikko-machi in Tochigi Prefecture; Yashiro-mura, Higashi-Fujishima-mura, Nishi-Fujishima-mura, Naka-Fujishima-mura, togô-mura and Awano-mura in Fukui Prefecture.

Minsei-iin

A conference of representatives of prefectural Minsei-iin organizations was held in Tokyo on 27 and 28 January. The conference was held under the sponsorship of the all-Japan Minsei-iin Federation. At this conference resolutions were adopted concerning the future of the Minsei-iin. The prefecture representatives were of the opinion that the present Minsei-iin Nomination Committees (Minsei-iin Suisen-iin Kai) should be appointed and organized on a different basis, also that the national government should bear a larger percentage of the cost of Minsei-iin work (at the present time the national government pays 50% of the cost and prefectures pay 50%). They recommended the term of office be extended from two years to four years with one-half of the Minsei-iin being appointed every two years.

These resolutions were presented to the Ministry of Welfare and will be considered in the formulation of a revised plan for the appointment and activities of the Minsei-iin. Release of any plan by the Ministry is being delayed until it is definitely determined whether the Diet will adopt further legislation concerning Minsei-iin. Present plans which are not finally approved call

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for a decrease in the number of Minsei-in; and an increase in the number of full-time paid employees.

#### Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

A summary of the Community Chest returns, resulting from the recent campaign for funds, as of 30 January, shows ¥502,524,900 raised towards a national goal of ¥681,500,000, or 73.7% of quota. It is estimated that the final results of the Community Chest Campaign will be available on or about 15 February.

The Central Committee of the Community Chest held a conference in Tokyo on 29 January to review their recent fund campaign experiences and to formulate preliminary plans for the next Community Chest Campaign which will be held in the winter 1948 or Spring 1949.

Forty-two prefectures were represented at the conference with no representation from Nagasaki, Ibaraki, Ishikawa and Aomori Prefectures. It was of interest to note that of the five prefectures that did not participate in the recent Community Chest Campaign (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki Prefectures) only one prefecture (Ibaraki) did not have representation at this conference. The main topics discussed at the conference were: Purpose of the Community Chest, Responsibilities of the Community Chest, Budget Determination, Government Cooperation and Community Chest Conferences.

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th shipments of LARA relief supplies have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

- a. 44th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Washington Mail on 17 January and contained 36.05 tons (clothing, including shoes, 26.81 tons - food, 9.24 tons).
- b. 45th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Polk on 19 January and contained 62.55 tons (clothing, including shoes, 12.31 tons - food, 50.24 tons).
- c. 46th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. China Transport on 28 January and contained 14 tons (clothing, including shoes, 13 tons - food, .62 tons - medical supplies, .38 tons).
- d. 47th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Mount Davis on 29 January and contained 37.5 tons (clothing, including shoes, 20.73 tons - food, 2.27 tons - miscellaneous, 14.5 tons).
- e. 48th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Philippine Bear on 30 January and contained 12.54 tons (clothing, including shoes).

#### Japanese Red Cross Society

The National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society has established a Volunteer Service Section and before making plans for specific Volunteer Services to be carried on throughout every Chapter (prefecture), has prepared a questionnaire, as a guide, for all chapters to follow in surveying community needs for a Red Cross Volunteer Service Program (English translation - See Inclosure #1).

The chapters have been requested to complete the survey and return it to the National Headquarters not later than 20 February. When all the chapter surveys are received they are to be carefully reviewed by the National Volunteer Service Section and a National Volunteer Service Group Advisory Committee as a basis upon which to formulate Volunteer Service projects.

The responsibility for the survey on Volunteer Services rests with the

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Japanese Red Cross Chapters. However, Military Government Welfare Officers may be contacted for advice and every assistance possible is encouraged.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of disease for the period 24- 30 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Swine Plague	14

### SECTION IV

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Narcotics

The strict enforcement of the Narcotic Law in Japan, which has made illicit narcotics very hard to obtain, has resulted in narcotic traffickers resorting to methods which are found in all countries in which there is strict narcotic enforcement. As an example, a report has been received that two persons with physician's license certificates registered with Tokyo-To narcotic officials 1 December 1947. On 5 December 1947 these two persons purchased a comparatively large quantity of narcotics from local wholesalers in Tokyo-To. Investigation by narcotic officials disclosed that the two persons had given a fictitious business address and are probably in possession of forged medical certificates. The persons who are Koreans by the name of Ko So Kei and Kin So Shuku are planning on returning to Korea according to the Tokyo Branch of the Korean Association of Japan. Through close liaison with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board these men are now being sought throughout Japan and their apprehension is expected momentarily.

Reports received from local prefectures indicate the strict instructions issued by the Ministry of Justice regarding penalties to be demanded for narcotic violators are being heeded by local procurators, but that in some instances even the most willful violators of the narcotic law against whom there is conclusive and substantial evidence are being acquitted in the Appeal Courts. This matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Justice in order to determine the corrective action that must be taken.

##### Distribution

Sprayers and Dusters for use in insect and rodent control were shipped under Ministry of Welfare direction to seven prefectures during the period 18-24 January. A total of 1,626 pieces were shipped as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita	0	12	0	12
Aichi	0	0	0	50
Hyogo	0	180	0	0
Shimane	1,008	102	0	0
Ehime	0	0	0	60
Kochi	72	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	50	80	0
Total	1,080	344	80	122

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Mapharsen is a trade name for 3-Amino-4-hydroxyphenylarsin oxide Hydrochloride. This drug is listed in the new Joint Army-Navy Catalog of Medical Materiel as Oxophenarsine Hydrochloride. Since mapharsen is a trade name, it is not possible for manufactures in Japan to label their product as mapharsen. The Japan Pharmacopoeia uses the term Mapharsol to designate this drug. Chemically, mapharsen and mapharsol are identical.

A distribution plan for U. S. Army surplus Sulfadiazine turned over to the Japanese Government for civilian use was approved. This distribution was planned on a population basis. The item is listed in ASF Catalog MED 3, 1 March 1944, as stock number 9120400 Sulfadiazine, 8 tablets. Distribution was made as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. Tab.</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. Tab.</u>
Hokkaido	4,510	36,080	Aomori	1,340	10,720
Iwate	390	3,120	Miyagi	1,630	13,040
Akita	1,060	8,480	Yamagata	860	6,880
Fukushima	3,260	26,080	Ibaraki	1,630	13,040
Tochigi	1,250	10,000	Gumma	1,250	10,000
Saitama	2,400	19,200	Chiba	3,070	24,560
Tokyo	3,740	29,920	Kanagawa	5,470	43,760
Niigata	1,920	15,360	Yamanashi	860	6,880
Nagano	1,340	10,720	Shizuoka	1,150	9,200
Toyama	1,340	10,720	Ishikawa	1,730	13,840
Fukui	490	3,920	Gifu	1,060	8,480
Aichi	3,460	27,680	Mie	1,540	12,320
Shiga	1,150	9,200	Kyoto	4,990	39,920
Osaka	7,970	63,760	Hyogo	4,220	33,760
Nara	960	7,680	Wakayama	1,820	14,560
Tottori	770	6,160	Shimane	860	7,740
Okayama	1,540	12,320	Tokushima	470	3,760
Hiroshima	3,070	24,560	Kagawa	1,150	9,200
Yamaguchi	1,060	8,480	Ehime	2,210	17,680
Kochi	770	6,160	Fukuoka	3,550	28,400
Saga	3,360	26,880	Nagasaki	5,760	46,080
Kumamoto	1,340	10,720	Oita	580	4,640
Miyazaki	400	3,200	Kagoshima	1,250	10,000
Total . . . . .				96,000	
Packages		Total			768,000
		Tab.			

Air shipment of 30 liters of Antivenom Serum (Habu) is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Okinawa 3 February. This is a portion of the serum which is being produced in Japan from Habu snake venom shipped several months ago from Okinawa. Future shipments will be made as the antivenom serum is produced.

Production

Production of biologicals during December 1947 continued to be satisfactory, with an increase in equivalent total yen value of ¥ 5,586,767 over November production, reported as ¥12,854,905. December production totaled ¥ 18,441,672. A substantial increase during December of finished diphtheria toxoid was accomplished. Sufficient typhus vaccine will be on hand to meet needs for 1948. Concerted efforts are being made at the present time to accomplish, according to schedules, sufficient triple typhoid vaccine production to meet all requirements for the entire 1948 season.

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	<u>Production (December)</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	9,000 cc	9,000 cc	914,300 cc	4,428,270 cc
Typhus	-	670,740 cc	"	1,177,107 cc
Triple Typhoid	120,000 cc	2,203,900 cc	2,161,500 cc	6,878,500 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	5,347,700 cc	2,623,700 cc	5,957,600 cc	1,580,380 cc
Smallpox	2,574,525 doses	655,925 doses	16,830,095 dos.	1,096,070 dos.
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	30,000 cc	-	220,007 cc

Production of x-ray film during December 1947 totaled 34,507 square meters, as compared to the November production of 25,040 square meters. This represents an increase of 9,467 square meters. Substantial increases in monthly production of x-ray film since the initiation of the program have been accomplished, as evidenced by the following interesting statistics:

- a) X-ray film production monthly average in 1947 - 24,760 square meters,  
b) Monthly 1947 quarterly averages - 1st quarter - 10,144 square meters, 2nd quarter, 25,990 sq. meters, 3rd quarter, 32,073 sq. meters, 4th quarter, 30,832 sq. meters. Further reliable comparison of x-ray film production during 1947 is the increased monthly production average accomplished during the second half of the year, 31,453 sq. meters, compared to the first half, namely 18,067 sq. meters.

<u>Size</u>	<u>Production December</u>
4-3/4" x 6 1/2"	418 dozens
5" x 7"	1,674 "
6" x 6"	1,821 rolls
6 1/2" x 8 1/2"	1,630 dozens
8" x 10"	5,690 "
10" x 12"	17,224 "
11" x 14"	2,038 "
14" x 17"	4,966 "
Dental	602 "
35 mm.	37,329 rolls

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>1947 Total</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	¥ 319,691,088	¥ 369,826,423	¥ 1,470,901,661
Non-controlled Medicines	202,480,741	185,100,041	1,741,858,360
Patent Medicines	129,263,823	131,025,192	1,659,958,658
Biologicals	12,854,905	18,441,672	264,119,352
Dental Instruments	11,974,252	17,563,243	106,991,367
Dental Materials	6,215,352	7,748,067	50,694,937
Rubber Sanitary Goods	11,654,296	10,894,265	54,048,046
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	3,703,041	4,541,462	70,265,727
Medical Instruments	14,480,933	16,675,711	122,686,384
Total	¥ 712,318,431	¥ 761,816,076	¥ 5,541,524,492

Production - Insect & Rodent Control Supplies & Equipment - December 1947

Antu (rat poison)	2,822 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,452 kgs.
DDT concentrate	16,862 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	155,378 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	368,000 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	116,820 lbs.
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan- 31 Dec 1947	4,047,315 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1 Jan- 31 Dec 1947	919,754 gallons

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SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Coordination of Insect and Rodent Control Campaigns: In order for insect and rodent control campaigns to be fully effective in all areas of a municipality, it is necessary that local commanders coordinate their programs with those of the Japanese Health Departments and that this coordination be accomplished through the Military Government Public Health Officer. It should be remembered, however, that such programs, instituted at the suggestion of the Public Health Officers, and executed by the local Japanese Health Department, are designed primarily to serve the Japanese population of the community. It is suggested that Public Health Officers discuss with local commanders the nature of the Japanese sanitary program and inform them of the dates that the various phases of program are to begin. This is particularly important in the case of rodent control. It is recognized that in most areas the degree of control established by the Japanese sanitary organization will not meet U. S. Army standards for sanitation but the coordination of these efforts will facilitate the execution of such programs by tactical commanders who are faced with a difficult control problem.

Tuberculosis Control

It is necessary to constantly emphasize the necessities of early discovery and diagnosis of tuberculosis and early hospitalization. It would be of much help if every national sanatorium would establish one wing into which only early cases were admitted. This program should be supervised and followed closely, both in the institution and by those in the Health Centers upon their discharge, and the results be made a local subject of comment in the public press and through the various medical and nursing associations. Particular effort should be made to bring these points to the attention of every student in the various colleges and medical schools so this educated group could be of assistance in disseminating this information as widely as possible.

SECTION VI

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Nutrition

August and November nutrition survey results on the degrees of activity for Tokyo, Eight Cities, Twenty-seven prefectures, Four Coal Mines, Akita Copper Mine and Tokyo Railway Workers are submitted in the attached table (Incl #2).

A talk, followed by an open discussion on "Nutrition and Food Problems in the Field" was given on 26 January to the Japanese Health Officers attending the refresher course, at the National Institute of Health, Tokyo.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 9 January, shows 3,410 hospitals with a capacity of 212,295 beds of which 90,203 were occupied. During this same period 250,037 out-patients were treated.

Japan Medical Association

At a recent talk to the regional Public Health Officers, the following information regarding the election of officials of the newly organized county, prefectural and national medical associations was given:

"Those officials of the new Japan Medical Association, who are, or may be, elected prior to the official election date in March 1948, will continue in office, until their term expires, as though they were all elected in March 1948, regardless of the length of the term of office as set forth in the new constitution."

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Subsequent conferences relative to these elections revealed there has been a misunderstanding by the Japanese of this convention and over 90% of the county and prefectural societies have already elected officials with the understanding that regardless of the term of office called for in the constitution, the tenure of office would terminate in March, 1949 when elections of all new officials will be held.

In view of this misunderstanding and the confusion which will ensue were the plan to be changed, it is deemed advisable to permit the interpretation as understood among the Japanese and as stated above.

Therefore, there is no objection to the holding of complete new elections in March, 1949 in the county, prefectural and national medical associations.

## SECTION VII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

No objection was made to the proposal of the Medical Fee Calculation Council of the Ministry of Welfare to raise the fee-for-service charge per point ¥1.50 for medical care for all social insurance programs in the middle-sized and large cities, effective 1 February, with the charges in the rural areas remaining the same. This will make the range of charges vary between ¥3.50 and ¥6 per point of medical service. The National Health Insurance, which is applicable to the rural areas, will retain the present scale pending another conference by the Council in the latter part of March. The reason for the decision regarding National Health Insurance was that many associations would be adversely affected by an increase before the end of the fiscal year, which will be 31 March, and that it would be better to have a change in rate become effective on and after 1 April when the new premium scale and budget are announced. The Council meeting scheduled for March will consider increasing the rate.

Particular emphasis is being given by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare in its budget proposal for the ensuing year to an increase in personnel for administration and supervision of National Health Insurance on the prefectural level, also a larger program for establishing medical care clinics in the rural areas. More inspection and supervision of local associations have been found to be necessary.

## SECTION VII

### MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

- Incl (4)
1. Survey of Communities to determine need for Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Projects.
  2. Nutrition Survey- August and November 1947.
  3. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 17 January 1948.
  4. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 24 January 1948.

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January 23, 1948

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: Survey of Communities to determine need for Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Projects.

Your National Headquarters, in its reorganization, has established a Volunteer Service Section. The purpose of this section is that of maintaining in every chapter, its branches and sub-branches, volunteers who are trained for prompt and efficient service and are prepared to give their services to promote the health and welfare of the Japanese people. The Volunteer Service Section will be responsible for a program survey, recruitment, training, referral and supervision of the volunteers.

We are all aware that the needs of our nation and our people are great at this time, therefore the Japanese Red Cross has a great responsibility to plan, organize, and operate programs which will alleviate hardships and contribute toward building a healthier and happier nation of people.

We at headquarters, before making plans for specific Volunteer projects to be carried on throughout Japan, must have information about conditions in every prefecture and only the chapters can supply this material for us. In order to have the information gathered and compiled in a similar manner, we have prepared a questionnaire as a guide for all chapters in making the community survey. The questionnaire is attached, accompanied by instructions.

You are requested to have this survey completed and mailed in time to reach this Headquarters Office not later than February 20, 1948. When all chapter surveys are received they will be carefully reviewed by the Headquarters Volunteer Section Staff and a National Volunteer Service Group Advisory Committee.

On the basis of this information it is hoped that we will have valid and reliable information with which to plan volunteer projects.

Before final plans are made for specific projects, a Leadership Training Conference for Chapter Volunteer Service personnel will be conducted at National Headquarters, at which time the organization of Volunteer Service Groups will be fully presented and discussed in detail. The material obtained through the survey will also be used at the conference. You will be notified later regarding the date of the conference and the persons who will be asked to attend.

Please give your immediate attention to the attached instructions and survey so that the Headquarters staff will have the material by February 20th.

If you have any questions about the attached material, please let us know immediately.







Instructions for making survey of community needs in relation to possible services to be provided by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups.

The attached questionnaire has been made up as a guide to help you in securing certain information about your community, both in the immediate vicinity of the prefectural chapter and also the outlying territory covered by your branches and sub-branches.

After you and your staff have studied this letter and attachments carefully, you should call a meeting of your Prefectural Governor, the Military Government Welfare Officer and the heads of the Welfare, Education and Health Ministries in the prefectures and, in addition, representative citizens who are key people in your community. You should present to this group the purpose of the survey and request their cooperation in initiating your contacts. This group should be able to assist you by supplying immediately some of the information which you will need and if they can be sufficiently interested, they can continue to help until the survey is completed.

We of course know that it will be impossible for you to contact all schools, hospitals and institutions in your prefecture and therefore realize that your answers to many of the questions will be based on information from limited contacts. However, it will be helpful to you later and to us, at National Headquarters, if you will list names of persons and institutions whom you contact personally. We know that this survey will require a great deal of effort on your part and since we are requesting that you have it completed and in the mail in time to reach the headquarters office by February 20, we urge you to give this survey your immediate attention.

We are certain that you will receive cooperation from the prefectural Military Government Welfare Officers, as they have been notified about the survey and have English translations of the material which we are sending to you. The Welfare Officers understand that it is the responsibility of the Japanese Red Cross chapters to complete the survey but at the same time, you may feel free to contact them for advice and consultant service.

After you have completed the survey we want you to evaluate your findings and give us your recommendations in a narrative report as to the projects most needed and the ones which you feel that your chapter is best suited to sponsor. We would like to have you list the projects in priority order. This will be very helpful to us in planning at Headquarters.

We also urge you to bring to our attention any special projects (not covered in the survey) that are peculiar to your community and which you feel might well be sponsored by volunteers.

You should complete the survey forms in triplicate. Two copies, together with your narrative report, should be sent to Headquarters and one complete copy should be kept in your chapter files.







## SURVEY OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

### I. Chapter Survey

1. Name of chapter.
2. Address of chapter.
3. Branches: (Names).
4. Do you have paid chapter workers assigned to the Volunteer Service section? Yes. (How many) No.  
Do these workers have additional duties? Yes. No.  
(Give any additional comments about coverage of service in branches and sub-branches.)
5. Has your chapter attempted to organize Volunteer Service Groups? If so, have you used any volunteer leadership on chapter level; on branch and sub-branch levels? (Discuss separately).  
Discuss when and what type of project has been set up.
6. What was accomplished and is there a current volunteer program? If so, describe briefly.
7. Have the citizens of your community manifested any interest in working in Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups?  
Approximately how many have made inquiries at your chapter headquarters?
8. Will space be available for Volunteer Service projects which might be set into operation at the chapter office? (Describe size).
9. Can you use trained Volunteers in your headquarters office to assist at information desk, to do clerical work and to assist with general duties? If so, how many?
10. What is the housing condition of your Chapter Headquarters, its branches and sub-branches. If repair work or redecorating or beautifying of grounds is needed, could this be done by Volunteer units, both men and women? (Discuss).

### II. Survey On Medical Institutions

1. How many hospitals are located in your prefecture?  
How many dispensaries?  
How many of these are operated by the Japanese Red Cross?
2. Do these hospitals and dispensaries have gauze and sheeting supplies which need to be prepared, folded or sewn, and would hospital authorities desire to have Red Cross Volunteers perform a production service? (Designate what is available).



6. If such supplies are not on hand at the hospitals or dispensaries, are hospital funds available to purchase gauze and sheeting when materials become available through prefectural allocation?
7. If such a service is needed, could the hospitals provide adequate space for a production project? If not, can your chapter secure space?
8. How many hospitals would be interested in other types of volunteer service such as clerical workers, etc?  
Do the hospitals and dispensaries have waiting rooms for patients? If not, is space available and would the staffing and supervision of waiting rooms by Red Cross Volunteers be desirable? (comment).  
Do the hospitals and dispensaries have nurseries which take care of children whom the visitors and patients bring? Do the hospitals need this service to be given by Red Cross Volunteers?
9. Do any of the hospitals have central kitchens or are they interested in experimenting with such a plan?  
If so, would they be interested in using a Red Cross Volunteer Canteen Group to supplement regular kitchen staff?
10. Is there need for Red Cross Volunteers to plan entertainment for convalescent patients, both on an individual and group plan, such as quiet games, arts, crafts and musical and theatrical programs?
11. Are there any special hospitals such as leprosariums or feeble minded homes in your prefecture? If so, how many, and are they in need of any type of Red Cross Volunteer Service, such as program entertainments, recreational materials, etc? (list names and addresses and types of such institutions.)

#### List of Contacts

Name of Hospital (public)(private) Address Name of Person Contacted

### III. Survey on Children's Institutions

1. How many children's institutions are there in your community? (Give number of public and private institutions separately.)  
Public \_\_\_\_\_ Private \_\_\_\_\_
2. What types of institutions are there?  
Designate type and number, such as orphanages, reformatories, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb. (Designate also whether public or private).



- Is there a need for supplementary service in these institutions which could be rendered by Red Cross Volunteers? (Such as supervision or recreation, supplying materials: games, toys, books, etc., organizing and directing educational trips, etc.)

List of Contacts

Name of Institution (public)(private) Address Name of Person Contacted

IV. Survey of Needs in Educational Institutions

- How many universities are located in your prefecture?
- What are the housing and feeding facilities for university students who do not live at home? (Discuss type of housing and feeding plans.)
- Do any of the universities have a central kitchen or dining room? If so, could a Canteen Unit of Red Cross Volunteer Service Group be of assistance in this program by helping to improve the kitchen facilities and the preparation of food? If no central kitchens or dining rooms are operating, are the universities interested in such a project being sponsored by a Red Cross Volunteer Service Group?
- Are any classes in social education (Shakai Kyoiku) being given in your prefecture?
- If so, what groups are the lectures given for? What subjects are covered and by what organization or group are the courses sponsored, and is any charge made for the courses?
- What is your opinion concerning the need of nutrition classes, with particular emphasis on the use of rationed foods? (State your reasons, and name persons interviewed regarding this question.)
- Can you locate persons in your community who have had special training in foods and nutrition who would be willing to give, on a volunteer basis, training classes in nutrition and food preparation? (List names and addresses.)
- Do you feel that nutrition classes, including demonstrations and covering discussions of preparation of food in the home, preparation of school lunches and mass feeding for disaster purposes, would be well received in your community if sponsored by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups?

List of Contacts



V. Survey on General Needs

1. Do the railroad stations in your prefecture provide waiting rooms?  
Yes.                      No.
2. Approximately how many stations have adequate space for waiting rooms?
3. Is there a need for waiting rooms to be sponsored at the stations by Red Cross Volunteer Groups who would provide trained volunteer personnel on duty at all times?
4. Are there play grounds (other than those located at schools) for the children in your community and do they need better care and supervision?  
Is there a need for play grounds to be sponsored by Red Cross Volunteer Groups?
5. Are there factories and industries in your community where large numbers of women are employed and are there apartment houses for these workers?  
If so, are there day nurseries for pre-school age children in the vicinity of the factories and housing areas?
6. If not, is there need for such a nursery and is it a project which might be sponsored by the Red Cross Volunteer Groups? If there are nurseries, are Red Cross Volunteers needed to assist in their operation?
7. Are public libraries available? If so, for what age groups?  
Is there a need for additional libraries and could such be sponsored by Japanese Red Cross volunteers?
8. Are there blind schools in your community? If so, how many?  
Are Braille books available in an adequate number?  
Do you think that it is advisable to have Red Cross Volunteers trained to print books in Braille?

Additional comments about the needs peculiar to your community with your recommendations for meeting these needs, if practicable, through Red Cross Volunteer Groups. (Example: farming communities may need day nurseries and community kitchens during the planting and harvesting seasons. These might be sponsored by Red Cross volunteers.)

List of Contacts



Degree of Activity - Japan - August 1947

Tokyo City

Males - Number examined: 6265 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.882

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.50	1.72	1.96	7.84	6.99	15.63	28.19	18.88	6.46	6.29	4.25	0.29

Females - Number examined: 6348 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.753

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.24	1.37	1.95	14.98	18.31	49.58	9.09	2.51	0.88	0.09	-	-

Males & Females - Number examined: 12,613 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.820

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.37	1.55	1.96	11.43	12.69	32.71	18.58	10.64	3.65	3.17	2.11	0.14

Eight Cities

Males - Number Examined: 10,751 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.885

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.23	1.74	2.24	7.64	7.03	14.46	27.17	22.75	4.86	5.40	4.07	0.41

Females - Number Examined: 11,655 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.750

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.79	1.57	2.13	16.84	20.39	37.68	15.29	2.84	1.14	0.33	-	-

Males & Females - Number Examined: 22,406 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.00	1.65	2.13	12.43	13.98	26.53	20.99	12.39	2.93	2.77	1.95	0.20



# 27 Prefectures

Males - Number Examined: 24,807 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.969

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.84	1.99	2.26	7.28	7.34	10.14	11.79	19.12	7.46	11.43	18.88	0.47

Females - Number Examined: 26,056 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.814

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.85	1.73	2.00	12.87	13.40	23.75	20.41	18.25	5.04	0.68	10.02	-

Males & Females - Number Examined: 50,863 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.890

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.85	1.86	2.12	10.14	10.45	17.11	16.20	18.68	6.22	5.92	9.22	0.23

# Four Coal Mines

Males - Number Examined: 1518 Av. Adult Male Unit: 1.000

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.43	3.23	2.63	9.09	8.30	10.47	9.09	4.61	6.39	6.26	17.26	19.24

Females - Number Examined: 1427 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.751

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.78	2.66	4.06	17.38	18.92	25.93	15.84	5.05	4.84	1.33	0.21	-

Males & Females - Number Examined: 2945 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.879

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.60	2.95	3.33	13.11	13.45	17.96	12.36	4.82	5.64	3.87	9.00	9.91



# Akita Copper Mine

Males - Number Examined: 612 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.916

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.12	1.31	3.43	10.46	8.99	17.32	11.77	1.96	0.16	1.63	0.49	40.36

Females - Number Examined: 621 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.712

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.90	1.45	2.90	19.65	23.35	34.62	7.73	2.41	4.51	0.16	-	0.32

Males & Females - Number examined: 1233 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.873

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.51	1.38	3.16	15.09	16.22	26.04	9.73	2.19	2.35	0.89	0.24	20.20

# Tokyo Railway Workers

Males - Number Examined: 315 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.876

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.95	2.22	0.32	8.57	6.03	14.92	28.89	32.38	3.81	0.95	0.64	0.32

Females - Number Examined: 322 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.754

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.62	0.93	2.49	15.53	15.53	51.86	11.18	1.86	-	-	-	-

Males & Females - Number Examined: 637 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.814

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.79	1.57	1.41	12.09	10.83	33.59	19.94	16.96	1.88	0.47	0.31	0.16







Nutrition Survey - Degrees of Activity - Nov. 1947

Tokyo City

MALES - Number examined: 6377 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.892.

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.58	2.02	2.32	7.72	7.04	14.14	26.58	21.26	6.26	6.48	4.30	0.30

FEMALES - Number examined: 6484 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.752.

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.29	1.56	1.91	15.64	16.29	49.16	10.83	2.45	0.82	0.05	-	-

MALES & FEMALES - Number examined: 12,861 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.821

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.44	1.79	2.12	11.71	11.70	31.80	18.64	11.78	3.51	3.23	2.13	0.15

Eight Cities

MALES - Number examined: 10,701 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.889

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.20	1.95	2.01	7.47	7.05	14.65	26.05	23.09	4.78	5.55	4.64	0.56

FEMALES - Number examined: 11,894 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.749

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.02	1.71	1.96	16.63	19.45	39.45	14.62	2.84	1.07	0.25	-	-

MALES & FEMALES - Number examined: 22,595 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.10	1.82	1.98	12.29	13.57	27.71	20.04	12.43	2.83	2.76	2.20	0.27



### 27 Prefectures

MALES - Number examined: 24,066 Average Adult Male Unit: 1.010

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.76	2.22	2.50	6.75	7.16	10.10	9.31	13.51	3.70	10.78	27.80	4.41

FEMALES - Number examined: 24,970 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.833

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.75	2.18	1.99	12.77	12.24	18.94	15.42	26.00	7.82	0.77	0.11	0.01

MALES & FEMALES - Number examined: 49,036 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.920

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.75	2.20	2.24	9.82	9.75	14.60	12.42	19.87	5.80	5.68	13.70	2.17

### 4 Coal Mines

MALES - Number examined: 1542 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.982

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.76	2.66	3.44	9.79	9.47	10.38	10.51	5.51	2.85	4.28	20.10	17.25

FEMALES - Number examined: 1436 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.761

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.30	3.64	2.54	16.62	15.04	29.60	18.48	4.60	4.53	1.65	-	-

MALES & FEMALES - Number examined: 2998 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.875

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.54	3.14	3.00	13.10	12.17	19.71	14.37	5.07	3.67	3.02	10.34	8.87



# Aldita Copper Line

Males - Number Examined: 602 Average Adult Male Unit: 1.046

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.99	1.66	2.82	6.48	5.81	15.78	14.79	2.49	0.17	3.82	-	43.19

Females - Number Examined: 613 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.759

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.61	2.28	1.80	15.33	19.58	35.89	13.38	4.89	3.75	0.49	-	-

Males & Females - Number Examined: 1215 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.898

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.80	1.98	2.30	10.95	12.76	25.92	14.07	3.70	1.98	2.14	-	21.40

# Tokyo Railway Workers

Males - Number Examined: 305 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.907

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.98	2.30	0.33	7.87	6.56	13.77	19.01	35.08	6.56	2.62	4.92	-

Females - Number Examined: 324 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.768

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.54	1.85	0.62	12.96	17.29	49.69	13.89	2.16	-	-	-	-

Males & Females - Number Examined: 629 Average Adult Male Unit: 0.830

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.27	2.07	0.48	10.49	12.08	32.27	16.37	18.13	3.18	1.27	2.39	-

# RELATION BETWEEN RECORDED ACTIVITY AND CALORIC CONSUMPTION

INT. J. LAB. REL. - 1947

(Caloric Data refer to Actual Consumption of Food)

	Av. Total Calories Consumed	Av. Activity Adult Male Unit = 1.0	Calories Required in relation to activity	Ratio Calories Consumed to Required Percent.
Tokyo	1909	0.821	1970	101
6 Cities	1970	0.15	1956	101
27 Prefectures	2262	0.920	2108	102
4 Coal Mines	2306	0.875	2100	110
Akita Copper Mine	1697	0.879	2110	100
Tokyo Railway Workers	2067	0.830	1992	104



FIG. 1. DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17 JANUARY 1948

There was a total of 11,596 communicable disease cases reported for the week ending 17 January 1948 compared with 8,949 cases for the preceding week. These data were based upon reports for the seventeen diseases referred to in this digest. Approximately 93 percent of the total number of cases were due to tuberculosis (4,507), pneumonia (4,388), whooping cough (884), measles (813) and influenza (147).

The remaining 12 communicable diseases accounted for 857 cases and 85 deaths, which was an increase of about 13 percent for both cases and deaths compared to the numbers reported last week (755 cases and 75 deaths). However, as was stated in the report for the previous week, recognition should be made of the fact that a part of it may have been due to reporting being still somewhat below normal, because of observance of the New Years Holiday.

Diphtheria cases decreased slightly from 465 to 451. On the other hand, deaths rose from 48 to 53. Current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 30.2 and 25.6 respectively. Compared to the case rate recorded for the same week (third) in 1946 (102.4) and 1947 (53.9) the rate of 30.2 was favorable. The current and cumulative death rates were 3.5 and 3.1 respectively.

Dysentery cases decreased from 33 to 27, approximately 18 percent. There were 8 deaths compared to 9 last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 1.6 respectively. For the same week in 1946 and 1947, the case rates (3.5 and 4.8 respectively) were much higher. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.5 and 0.6 respectively.

Typhoid fever was responsible for 130 cases which was an increase of approximately one-third above the number (98) last week. Deaths increased from 11 to 17. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.7 and 6.5 respectively. This represents a considerable reduction below the rates for the third week in 1946 (51.4) and 1947 (22.1). Current and cumulative death rates were 1.1 and 0.8 respectively.

Paratyphoid fever accounted for 31 cases and no deaths, compared to 38 cases and 2 deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 1.9 respectively. For the corresponding weeks in 1946 and 1947 the case rates were 4.4 and 4.8. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Smallpox cases were zero as in the previous week. It is of interest to compare this report with that of the same week in 1946 (334 cases) and in 1947 (15 cases). The cumulative case rate this year was 0.02. No deaths from this disease have been reported so far this year.

Typhus fever cases totalled 18 compared to 17 last week. There were no deaths this week. In the previous week there was one death. In the third week of 1946 and 1947, 86 and 76 cases were reported, respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 0.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases (60) were 67 percent greater in number than in the previous week (36). Comparisons cannot be made for the corresponding period in 1946 and 1947 because malaria was not made a reportable disease until March of 1947. No deaths have been reported from this disease so far this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 2.8 respectively.

Scarlet fever cases (104) were more than double the number (36) reported last week. It should be noted that three-fourths of the total number were reported from three prefectures: Hokkaido (42), Iagawa (21) and Tokyo (14). For the third week in 1946 and 1947, 21 and 70 cases were reported, respectively. There were no deaths currently and one death in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.0 and 3.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.04.

Epidemic meningitis accounted for 36 cases and 7 deaths currently compared with 23 cases and 3 deaths last week. In the third week of 1946, 19 cases were reported; for the same period in 1947, 62 cases were recorded. The number of cases reported from this disease has fluctuated greatly from week to week according to records for the last two years. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 1.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.3.

No cases or death for suspect Japanese "B" Encephalitis, cholera or plague have been reported so far this year.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,472 and 6,898 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,299 and 8,917; for chancroid 753 and 1,720. The current figure for syphilis is considerably higher than the number reported in the third week of 1946 (1,226) and 1947 (2,308); the same is true for gonorrhea, in 1946 (1,900) and 1947 (3,771). Although the figure (444) for chancroid, for the corresponding week in 1946 was much lower, in 1947 it (1,027) was considerably higher. This increase may be largely attributed to more complete reporting of venereal diseases.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 17 January 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				TYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
AKITA	22	3	38	4	1	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	6	1	18	2	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBATAKI	10	-	15	-	-	-	2	1
TOCHIGI	15	2	35	4	1	-	2	-
GUMMA	6	1	16	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	7	-	15	1	-	-	2	-
CHIBA	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	27	2	68	8	3	2	9	5
KANAGAWA	7	-	30	3	2	2	4	2
NIIGATA	NR	NR	41	7	NR	NR	2	-
TOYAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	14	2	23	5	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
NAGANO	-	1	25	1	2	-	5	-
Gifu	4	1	7	2	2	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	12	1	19	3	-	-	2	-
AICHI	6	-	25	2	1	1	1	1
MIE	5	1	18	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	6	2	14	3	4	1	8	2
OSAKA	4	-	29	1	1	-	2	1
HYOGO	14	1	38	3	1	-	3	-
NARA	3	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	10	3	27	4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	6	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	20	-	39	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	10	-	18	-	2	-	2	-
TOXUCHIMA	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
EHIME	21	4	43	6	-	1	1	1
FUCHI	5	1	15	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	24	4	83	11	-	-	2	1
SAGA	24	1	52	2	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	21	2	44	7	3	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	6	-	22	-	-	-	1	-
OKA	5	2	29	18	-	-	1	10
MIYAZAKI	13	-	39	3	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	11	1	24	2	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	451	53	1146	137	27	8	70	28
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Rate								
Current	30.2	3.5	25.6	3.1	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.6
Previous	31.1	3.2			2.2	0.6		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 Oct 1947.

Weekly Report - 17 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	7	2	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IAIE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
IUMUSHIMA	6	2	10	2	-	-	3	1
IBARAKI	5	-	7	1	1	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
GUMMA	3	-	8	1	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	2	1	6	1	1	-	2	-
CHIBA	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	17	2	40	5	10	-	22	-
KANAGAWA	8	1	20	3	6	-	11	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	9	-	NR	NR	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGASHI	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
LAGANO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	10	1	19	1	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	6	-	17	1	-	-	4	1
AICHI	4	-	12	-	1	-	7	-
MIE	5	1	13	1	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	7	-	11	1	-	-	1	-
SAKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
ICHIJORI	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
HIMOSHIMA	7	-	9	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOGUSHIMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
YAGAWA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMIZU	4	1	4	1	2	-	3	-
TOCHI	2	-	9	2	-	-	1	-
IUMOTORA	6	1	13	4	-	-	3	-
AGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AGASAKI	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
UAEIOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
ITA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IYAZAII	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-
AGASHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	130	17	291	35	31	0	86	3
ME								
Current	8.7	1.1	6.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	0.1
Previous	6.6	0.7			2.5	0.1		



Weekly Report - 17 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX		TYPHUS FEVER	
	Current Cases	Current Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	7	15
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	4
NIIGATA	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOYAMA	-	-	-	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	3	11
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	2	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	2
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	0	0	1	0	18	0	42	4
RATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			1.1	0.1		

Note per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

Continued

PREFECTURE	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AKHORI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	5	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOYAMA	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIOOSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYANE	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
SAKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGASAKI	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKIA	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	2	-	-	-	-	-
KACOSHIMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	60	0	125	0	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	4.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	2.4	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.



Weekly Report - 17 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	42	-	46	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	2	-	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
IBATE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	14	-	26	1	13	2	18	5	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	5	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	2	1	NR	NR	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAKANOC	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	4	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	5	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIOTO	2	-	7	-	2	3	5	3	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NERA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	104	0	164	2	36	7	76	15	0	0	0	0
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RATE												
Current	7.0	0.0	3.7	0.04	2.4	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	3.0	0.1			1.5	0.2			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon Census Population 1 October 1947.

Plague: 0

Weekly Report - 17 Jan 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	54	106	53	105	522	961
AOMORI	18	38	8	34	86	194
IWATE	30	88	20	79	114	305
MIYAGI	NR	16	NR	2	NR	93
AKITA	20	43	20	44	143	250
YAMAGATA	13	20	11	24	76	126
FUKUSHIMA	16	22	31	49	108	214
IBARAKI	12	24	11	33	89	188
TOCHIGI	9	19	34	83	65	131
GUMMA	6	21	32	85	62	128
SAITAMA	-	2	14	42	46	126
CHIBA	-	-	3	16	61	143
TOKYO	8	15	49	100	455	800
KANAGAWA	2	6	49	151	179	437
NIIGATA	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-
TOYAMA	4	17	21	48	66	129
ISHIKAWA	6	20	21	52	92	201
FUJUI	13	49	4	13	18	53
YAMANASHI	3	8	2	29	30	62
YAGAWA	27	67	38	73	155	307
GIFU	39	61	6	8	122	178
SHIZUOKA	10	16	30	40	160	280
AICHI	21	26	11	18	117	327
RIE	12	55	28	41	44	99
SHIGA	4	16	10	21	29	61
KYOTO	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-
OSAKA	1	6	-	11	27	397
HYOGO	3	15	8	16	44	139
NARA	-	-	4	4	48	62
WAKAYAMA	12	19	14	33	43	72
TOTTORI	26	52	3	7	63	131
SHIMANE	2	29	26	40	62	167
OKAYAMA	21	21	22	30	53	64
HIROSHIMA	72	123	24	38	174	351
YAMAGUCHI	2	3	14	18	66	136
TOKUSHIMA	22	50	8	13	67	143
KAGAWA	7	8	4	47	47	47
EHIME	119	282	14	78	195	412
KOCHI	68	188	7	11	43	113
FERUOKA	17	26	78	156	265	716
TOGA	3	11	20	27	70	142
NAGASAKI	26	33	31	45	120	207
KUMAMOTO	14	31	34	34	41	85
OITA	6	21	28	51	95	192
MIYAZAKI	8	13	2	2	60	114
KAGOSHIMA	57	72	37	53	85	144
TOTAL	813	1758	324	1861	4507	9627
RATE						
Current	54.4	39.2	59.2	41.5	301.8	214.9
Previous	45.5		42.2		233.0	

Rates per 100,000 per Annum  
Rates based upon census population 1 Oct. 1947  
Deaths not available



Weekly Report- 17 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	358	725	12	14
AOMORI	62	149	-	2
IVATE	72	190	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	64	NR	-
AKITA	56	164	-	-
YAMAGATA	69	107	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	201	342	-	-
IBARAKI	176	481	-	-
TOCHIGI	94	178	-	-
GUMMA	122	249	2	3
SAITAMA	33	106	-	-
CHIBA	8	50	-	-
TOKYO	228	465	4	8
KANAGAWA	164	416	1	2
NIIGATA	NR	-	NR	-
TOYAMA	57	101	-	1
ISHIKAWA	71	247	1	2
FUKUI	25	73	9	10
YAMANASHI	39	65	-	-
NAGANO	93	270	-	6
CHUO	223	367	-	1
SHIZUOKA	125	211	2	2
AICHI	103	284	2	2
MIIE	83	216	-	-
SHIGA	-	60	-	-
KYOTO	NR	-	NR	-
OSAKA	65	194	2	10
HYOGO	41	111	-	-
NARA	38	57	1	1
WAKAYAMA	161	287	21	30
TOTTORI	24	60	-	1
SHIMANE	167	285	4	4
OKAYAMA	62	76	4	4
HIROSHIMA	152	221	11	21
YAMAGUCHI	63	126	1	1
TOKUSHIMA	111	237	-	4
KAGAWA	38	43	-	3
EHIME	211	482	34	52
KOCHI	67	167	-	-
FUKUOKA	190	468	20	65
SAGA	99	248	4	5
NAGASAKI	124	190	-	-
KUMAMOTO	77	96	3	3
OITA	69	160	9	28
MIYAZAKI	17	53	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	148	200	-	-
TOTAL	4388	9313	147	285
RATE				
Current	293.8	208.5	9.8	6.4
Previous	221.6		6.2	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon Census Population 1 October 1947.  
Deaths not available.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	17 Jan	18 Jan			for First 3 Weeks	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	451	806			1146	2046
Dysentery	27	72			70	169
Typhoid	130	330			291	845
Paratyphoid	31	72			86	162
Smallpox	0	15			1	46
Typhus Fever	18	76			42	185
Malaria	60	216			125	485
Cholera	0	0			0	0
Scarlet Fever	104	70			164	119
Epidemic Meningitis	36	62			76	107
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0	1			0	1
Plague	0	0			0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	53	72			137	182
Dysentery	8	10			28	54
Typhoid	17	22			35	72
Paratyphoid	0	0			3	8
Smallpox	0	2			0	5
Typhus Fever	0	2			4	12
Malaria	0	0			0	1
Cholera	0	0			0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0			2	1
Epidemic Meningitis	7	8			15	20
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0	1			0	2
Plague	0	0			0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	17 Jan	18 Jan			for First 3 Weeks	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	30.2	53.9			25.6	45.6
Dysentery	1.8	4.8			1.6	3.8
Typhoid	8.7	22.1			6.5	18.8
Paratyphoid	2.1	4.8			1.9	3.6
Smallpox	0.0	1.0			0.02	1.0
Typhus Fever	1.2	5.1			0.9	4.1
Malaria	4.0	14.4			2.8	10.8
Cholera	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	7.0	4.7			3.7	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	2.4	4.1			1.7	2.4
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0.0	0.1			0.0	0.02
Plague	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	3.5	4.8			3.1	4.1
Dysentery	0.5	0.7			0.6	1.2
Typhoid	1.1	1.5			0.8	1.6
Paratyphoid	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.0	0.1			0.0	0.1
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.1			0.1	0.3
Malaria	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.02
Cholera	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.0			0.04	0.02
Epidemic Meningitis	0.5	0.5			0.3	0.4
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0.0	0.1			0.0	0.04
Plague	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0

Rates per 100,000 population per annum.

1947 Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1948 Rate based upon Census population 1 October 1947.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 17 Jan 1948

(C) Current cases

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILLIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	27	46	215	422	92	221
AOMORI	13	25	104	205	72	136
IWATE	3	6	31	46	30	53
MIYAGI	3	41	32	118	17	73
AKITA	6	8	58	100	64	84
YAMAGATA	2	2	12	33	21	54
FUKUSHIMA	13	21	51	135	28	90
IBARAKI	14	23	85	148	86	140
TOCHIGI	11	26	65	122	80	145
GUMMA	1	4	60	105	71	138
SAITAMA	7	27	32	85	19	68
CHIBA	1	7	41	77	101	142
TOKYO	53	91	343	547	541	814
KANAGAWA	64	162	305	696	169	440
NIIGATA	NR	9	NR	74	NR	53
TOYAMA	4	10	60	172	87	179
ISHIKAWA	5	31	52	122	40	83
FUKUI	6	9	28	64	20	46
YAMANASHI	7	7	73	95	22	50
NAGANO	22	35	276	394	288	364
GIFU	9	32	50	116	29	59
SHIZUOKA	11	15	72	82	71	89
AICHI	82	209	284	485	113	208
MIE	21	42	95	158	75	152
SHIGA	10	29	36	67	33	67
KYOTO	15	53	130	294	104	213
OSAKA	54	114	202	369	182	392
HYOGO	25	65	122	378	121	339
NARA	18	22	39	61	49	61
WAKAYAMA	44	76	89	212	69	143
TOTTORI	5	12	50	103	30	75
SHIMANE	3	11	50	72	26	45
OKAYAMA	15	56	118	234	109	228
HIROSHIMA	41	56	132	209	87	149
YAMAGUCHI	9	22	60	141	34	77
TOKUSHIMA	7	20	45	105	33	91
KAGAWA	4	4	15	15	9	16
EHIME	10	24	61	144	50	113
KOCHI	3	11	20	90	19	62
FUKUOKA	52	136	264	795	178	424
SAGA	9	17	84	203	24	70
NAGASAKI	25	43	129	250	57	134
KUMAMOTO	9	14	83	166	54	111
OITA	7	9	111	171	56	96
MIYAZAKI	3	28	35	120	12	42
KAGOSHIMA	NR	10	NR	117	13	69
TOTAL	753	1720	4299	8917	3472	6898

RATE

Current	50.4	38.4	287.8	199.0	232.5	154.0
Previous	44.6		203.9		151.9	

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based upon census population 1 Oct. 1947

Deaths not available

# NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL DISEASES

## IN JAPAN

FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	17 Jan	18 Jan	1948	1947	for 1st 13 wks	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Number						
Chancroid	753	1027			1720	2073
Gonorrhoea	4299	3771			8917	8257
Syphilis	3472	2308			6698	4840
Rates						
Chancroid	504	68.7			38.4	46.2
Gonorrhoea	287.8	252.1			199.0	184.0
Syphilis	232.5	154.3			154.0	107.9

Rates per 100,000 population per Annum

1948 Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 Jul 1947



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24 JANUARY 1948

The total communicable disease cases (10,051) reported for the week ending 24 January 1948 was 13 percent less than the number (11,596) recorded in the preceding week. More than 90 percent of the total cases were credited to; tuberculosis (4,551), pneumonia (3,372), whooping cough (691), measles (635), and influenza (55). The current and cumulative case rates, per 100,000 population per annum, for these diseases were; tuberculosis, 304.7 and 239.7 respectively; pneumonia 225.8 and 214.8; whooping cough 46.3 and 43.5; measles 42.5 and 40.3; and influenza 3.7 and 5.8.

The remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 747 cases; this was a decrease of 13 percent, compared with the figure (857) reported last week. Current deaths (82) were about the same as the number (85) reported in the previous week. Reporting was still somewhat below normal. However, a large part of the reduction in cases referred to above may be accounted for by the fact that no reports were received from five prefectures (Miyagi, Shimane, Fukuoka, Saga, and Miyazaki).

The incidence of diphtheria decreased. The current cases (365) were 19 percent less than the number (451) reported last week; less than half the number (764) recorded in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than one-fourth the number (1612) in 1946. Deaths remained the same (53) as last week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 24.4 and 25.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.5 and 3.1.

Dysentery cases increased from 27 to 43. The largest increase was recorded in Yamagata Prefecture, where 17 cases were reported. In the corresponding week of 1947, there were 63 cases recorded and in 1946, 35. Deaths rose from 8 to 10. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 1.9 respectively; corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.6.

The current typhoid fever cases (125) were slightly less than the number (130) reported in the preceding week and approximately half the figure (255) recorded for the fourth week last year and less than one-fourth the figure (689) in 1946. There were 9 deaths currently compared with 17 last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.4 and 7.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever accounted for 43 cases currently compared with 31 cases last week. There were 62 cases in the fourth week of 1947 and 80 in 1946. There were 3 deaths this week and none last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 2.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

Smallpox cases and deaths were zero, as in the previous week. The cumulative case rate was 0.02.

Typhus fever cases rose from 18 to 26. The current cases (26) were less than half the number (55) recorded in the corresponding week last year and about one-fifth the number (144) in 1946. There was one death this week and none last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 1.1 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

There was little change in malaria, 57 cases were reported currently compared with 60 last week. No deaths have been reported this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.8 and 3.1 respectively.

Scarlet fever cases decreased 37 percent from 104 to 66. The current cases were about the same as the number (63) reported for the corresponding week last year, but approximately three times the number (21) reported in 1946. No deaths have been reported in the last two weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 3.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

The current epidemic meningitis cases (22) were well below the number (36) reported last week, and less than half the total (46) recorded in the fourth week

of 1947. The number recorded for the fourth week in 1946 was 13. There were 6 deaths currently compared with 7 last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.7 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.4.

No cases or deaths for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague have been reported so far this year.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,907 and 10,938, respectively; for gonorrhea 4,696 and 13,873; and for chancroid 885 and 2,639. Increases were registered in all of these diseases. Syphilis increased 13 percent from 3,472 to 3,907; gonorrhea 9 percent from 4,299 to 4,696; and chancroid 18 percent from 753 to 885. The current figures were considerably higher than those recorded in the corresponding week last year, reflecting more complete reporting for these diseases; (syphilis 2,051, gonorrhea 3,499 and chancroid 665). The current and cumulative case rates for syphilis were 261.6 and 183.1 respectively, for gonorrhea 314.4 and 232.2; and for chancroid 59.3 and 44.2.



Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from  
Communicable Diseases in Japan.

Week Ending 24 January 1948

Prefecture	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	28	9	146	28	1	1	7	3
AOMORI	4	1	19	2	-	-	1	-
IWATE	13	-	30	1	2	-	2	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	16	1	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	24	2	62	6	1	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	6	-	24	2	17	2	18	2
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	5	-	20	-	1	-	3	1
TOCHIGI	6	1	41	5	1	-	3	-
GUMMA	13	2	29	6	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	12	1	27	2	-	-	2	-
CHIBA	8	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	18	1	86	9	6	-	15	5
KANAGAWA	10	2	40	5	2	2	6	5
NIIGATA	18	1	81	8	1	-	3	-
TOYAMA	6	3	11	3	1	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	7	1	30	6	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	15	2	40	3	3	-	8	-
GIFFU	1	1	8	3	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	11	3	30	6	-	-	2	-
AICHI	13	1	38	3	1	-	2	1
MIE	7	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	11	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	10	1	24	4	1	-	9	2
OSAKA	8	2	37	3	-	-	2	1
HYOGO	9	4	47	7	-	-	3	-
NARA	3	1	9	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	11	-	1	2	1	2
TOTTORI	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SAILANE	NR	NR	27	4	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	14	1	30	2	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	11	2	50	2	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	1	22	1	-	1	2	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	5	1	1	2	2	2
EHIME	17	3	60	9	-	-	1	1
KUCHI	4	-	19	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	NR	NR	83	11	NR	NR	2	1
SAGA	NR	NR	52	2	NR	NR	2	1
NAGASAKI	14	1	58	8	1	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	23	1	-	-	1	-
OITA	15	2	54	16	-	-	1	9
MIYAZAMI	NR	NR	39	3	NR	NR	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	10	3	34	5	-	-	-	-

TOTAL 365 53 1543 186 43 10 113 37

RATE  
Current 24.4 3.5 25.8 3.1 2.9 0.7 1.9 0.6  
Previous 30.2 3.5 1.8 0.5

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon Census population, 1 October 1947.

Weekly Report - 24 Jan 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
CHOKKAIDO	4	-	11	2	1	1	4	1
AKITORI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IKETE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	1	15	3	1	-	4	1
IBARAKI	6	-	13	1	-	-	1	-
TOOICHI	3	1	6	1	-	-	2	-
CHIBA	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	-
SAITAMA	6	1	12	2	2	-	4	-
CHIBA	7	-	13	-	2	-	2	-
TOYO	21	-	61	5	7	-	29	-
KANAGAWA	9	-	29	3	6	-	17	-
NIIGATA	5	-	17	-	3	1	7	1
TOYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	3	-	6	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	10	1	29	2	5	-	6	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	17	1	2	-	6	1
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	17	-	2	-	9	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	15	1	2	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	9	1	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	11	3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	1	17	2	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	4	-	NR	NR	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	10	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	1	14	1	2	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	6	1	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	1	1	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	2	1	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	13	4	NR	NR	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	1	9	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	3	-	NR	NR	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	125	9	428	44	43	3	132	6

Rate

Current 8.4 0.6 7.2 0.7 2.9 0.2 2.2 0.1

Previous .7 1.1 2.1 0.0

Rate per 100,000 per annum

rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947



Weekly Report - 24 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBATAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	8	-	23	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	6	-	17	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIMANE	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	2	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
SAGA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	5	1	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	26	1	68	5

DATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			1.2	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

Week ending 24 Jan 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
TOHOKU	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	NR	NR	2	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIIE	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	NR	NR	5	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	NR	NR	5	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	NR	NR	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	22	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	NR	NR	22	-	NR	NR	-	-
SAGA	1	-	2	-	NR	NR	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	6	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
MIZUKAWA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57	0	188	0	0	0	0	0

RATE								
Current	3.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	4.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum  
Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947



Weekly Report - 24 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	23	-	69	-	3	1	8	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	4	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	-	37	1	6	2	24	7	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	7	-	3	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHUO	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	7	-	19	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	8	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	6	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
HIOGOSHIMA	2	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	21	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	3	1	NR	NR	-	-
SAGA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	66	0	230	2	22	6	102	23	0	0	0	0
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RATE												
Current	4.4	0.0	3.8	0.03	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	7.0	0.0			2.4	0.5			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.  
Plague: 0

Weekly Report - 24 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	37	143	46	151	516	1477
AOMORI	10	38	18	52	101	295
IWATE	35	123	24	103	266	571
MIYAGI	NR	16	NR	2	NR	93
AKITA	11	54	28	72	131	381
YAMAGATA	-	20	17	41	65	191
FUKUSHIMA	7	29	39	88	137	351
IBARA	18	42	11	44	92	280
TOCHIGI	5	24	23	106	97	228
GUMMA	4	25	24	109	54	182
SAITAMA	-	2	17	59	95	221
CHIBA	-	-	2	18	40	183
TOYO	7	22	66	166	410	1210
KANAGAWA	4	10	54	205	263	700
CHIGATA	NR	18	NR	48	NR	85
TOYAMA	2	19	44	92	99	228
ISHIKAWA	5	25	22	74	112	313
FUKUI	NR	49	NR	13	NR	53
YAMANASHI	-	8	11	40	29	108
NAGANO	24	91	16	89	126	433
GIFFU	31	92	12	20	83	261
SHIZUOKA	15	31	20	60	101	381
AICHI	12	38	12	30	229	556
RIE	26	81	24	65	90	189
SHIGA	2	18	9	30	41	102
KYOTO	NR	8	NR	-	NR	42
OSAKA	5	11	2	13	254	651
HYOGO	8	23	9	25	84	223
NARA	-	-	-	4	36	98
WAKAYAMA	2	21	5	38	37	109
TOTTORI	10	62	6	13	70	201
SHIMANE	NR	29	NR	40	NR	167
OKAYAMA	NR	21	NR	30	NR	64
HIROSHIMA	32	155	13	51	163	514
YAMAGUCHI	22	25	2	20	56	192
TOHUSHIMA	15	65	14	27	58	201
IAGATA	22	30	3	7	58	105
EHIME	110	392	17	95	183	595
KOCHI	88	276	3	14	47	160
FUJIOKA	NR	26	NR	156	NR	716
SAGA	6	17	27	54	72	214
NAGASAKI	12	45	15	60	88	295
KUMAMOTO	29	60	11	45	72	157
OTTA	6	27	17	68	65	257
MIYAZAKI	NR	13	NR	2	NR	114
KAGOSHIMA	13	85	8	61	31	175
TOTAL	635	2409	691	2600	4551	14322

RATE						
Current	42.5	40.3	46.3	43.5	301.7	239.7
Previous	54.4		59.2		301.8	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.



Weekly Report - 24 January 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	267	992	-	14
AOMORI	64	213	-	4
IWATE	74	264	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	64	NR	-
AKITA	61	225	-	-
YAMAGATA	42	149	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	115	457	-	-
IBARAKI	171	652	-	-
TOCHIGI	77	255	1	1
GUMMA	95	344	-	3
SAITAMA	82	188	-	-
CHIBA	16	66	-	-
TOKYO	3	468	6	14
KANAGAWA	149	565	4	6
NIIGATA	NR	96	NR	-
TOYAMA	111	212	3	4
ISHIKAWA	109	356	-	2
FUKUI	NR	75	NR	10
YAMANASHI	25	90	-	-
NAGANO	92	362	1	7
GIFU	125	492	1	2
SHIZUOKA	137	348	-	2
AICHI	194	478	-	2
MIE	79	295	-	-
SHIGA	38	98	-	-
KYOTO	NR	24	NR	-
OSAKA	89	283	-	10
HYOGO	65	176	-	-
NARA	26	83	-	1
WAKAYAMA	110	397	4	34
TOTTORI	40	100	-	1
SHIMANE	NR	285	NR	4
OKAYAMA	NR	76	NR	4
HIROSHIMA	112	333	10	31
YAMAGUCHI	73	199	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	70	307	-	10
KAGAWA	54	97	-	3
EHIME	170	652	25	77
KOCHI	103	270	-	-
FUKUOKA	NR	468	NR	65
SAGA	86	334	-	5
NAGASAKI	63	253	-	-
KUMAMOTO	77	173	-	3
OITA	61	221	-	28
MIYAZAKI	NR	53	NR	-
KAGOSHIMA	47	247	-	-

TOTAL	3372	12835	55	348
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RATE				
Current	225.8	214.8	3.7	5.8
Previous	293.8		9.8	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon Census population 1 October 1947.  
Deaths not available.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Number</u>	
	24 Jan 1948	25 Jan 1947	24 Jan 1948	25 Jan 1947	<u>for First 4 Weeks</u>	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	365	764	1543	2310	1543	2310
Dysentery	43	63	113	232	113	232
Typhoid	125	255	428	1100	428	1100
Paratyphoid	43	62	132	224	132	224
Smallpox	0	21	1	67	1	67
Typhus Fever	26	55	68	240	68	240
Malaria	57	150	188	635	188	635
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	66	63	230	182	230	182
Epidemic Meningitis	22	46	102	153	102	153
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Suspects)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	53	80	186	262	186	262
Dysentery	10	12	37	66	37	66
Typhoid	9	38	44	110	44	110
Paratyphoid	3	3	6	11	6	11
Smallpox	0	0	0	5	0	5
Typhus Fever	1	1	5	13	5	13
Malaria	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	2	1	2	1
Epidemic Meningitis	6	10	23	30	23	30
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	0	0	2	0	2
(Suspects)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	<u>Week Ending</u>		<u>Four Weeks Ending</u>		<u>Cumulative Rates</u>	
	24 Jan 1948	25 Jan 1947	24 Jan 1948	25 Jan 1947	<u>for First 4 Weeks</u>	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
<b>Case Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	24.4	51.1	25.8	47.0	25.8	47.0
Dysentery	2.9	4.2	1.9	3.9	1.9	3.9
Typhoid	8.4	17.0	7.2	18.4	7.2	18.4
Paratyphoid	2.9	4.1	2.2	3.7	2.2	3.7
Smallpox	0.0	1.4	0.02	1.1	0.02	1.1
Typhus Fever	1.7	3.7	1.1	4.0	1.1	4.0
Malaria	3.8	10.0	3.1	10.6	3.1	10.6
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.0
Epidemic Meningitis	1.5	3.1	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.02
(Suspects)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	3.5	5.3	3.1	4.4	3.1	4.4
Dysentery	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1
Typhoid	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.8
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.02
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Epidemic Meningitis	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.03
(Suspects)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Rates per 100,000 population per annum.

1948 Rates based upon Census population 1 October 1947.

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 24 JANUARY 1947

(C) Current cases

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	36	82	259	681	141	362
AOMORI	21	46	70	275	39	175
IWATE	1	7	14	60	21	74
MIYAGI	NR	41	NR	118	NR	73
AKITA	2	10	69	169	95	179
YAMAGATA	1	3	24	57	27	81
FUKUSHIMA	7	28	45	180	31	121
IBATAKI	6	29	41	189	41	181
TOCHIGI	13	39	66	188	56	201
GUMMA	2	6	46	151	26	164
SAITAMA	6	33	48	133	54	122
CHIBA	24	31	112	189	155	297
TOYOYO	44	135	321	868	257	1071
KANAGAWA	58	220	283	979	178	618
NIIGATA	17	43	62	198	55	163
TOYAMA	14	24	81	253	70	249
ISHIKAWA	10	41	79	201	28	111
FUKUI	3	12	40	104	34	80
YAMANASHI	5	12	30	125	25	75
NAGANO	10	45	217	611	173	537
GIFU	8	40	86	202	47	106
SHIZUOKA	11	26	75	157	90	179
AICHI	69	278	279	764	99	307
MIE	14	56	62	220	76	228
SHIGA	15	44	29	96	35	102
KYOTO	85	138	296	590	180	393
OSAKA	75	189	278	647	296	688
HYOGO	33	98	191	569	187	526
NARA	14	36	30	91	30	91
WAKAYAMA	21	97	84	296	42	185
TOTTORI	7	19	53	156	30	105
SHIMANE	NR	11	NR	72	NR	45
OKAYAMA	45	101	201	435	148	376
HIROSHIMA	30	96	136	460	67	243
YAMAGUCHI	9	31	92	233	76	153
TOKUSHIMA	11	31	33	138	330	421
KAGAWA	15	19	48	63	37	53
EHIME	3	27	60	204	50	163
TOCHI	5	16	20	110	14	76
FUKUOKA	69	225	339	1134	240	664
SAGA	10	27	89	292	74	144
NAGASAKI	24	67	136	386	131	265
KUMAMOTO	4	18	91	257	74	183
OITA	8	17	81	252	48	144
MIYAZAKI	NR	28	NR	120	NR	42
KAGOSHIMA	NR	17	NR	200	NR	122
TOTAL	885	2639	4696	13873	3907	10938

RATE						
Current	59.3	44.2	314.4	232.2	261.6	183.1
Previous	50.4		287.7		232.5	

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon Census population 1 October 1947.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 AND 1948

DISEASES	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	24 Jan 1948	25 Jan 1947	24 Jan 1948	25 Jan 1947	for the first 4 weeks 1948	for the first 4 weeks 1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	885	787	2639	2860	2639	2860
GONORRHEA	4696	3499	13873	11756	13873	11756
SYPHILIS	3907	2051	10938	6891	10938	6891
<u>RATES</u>						
CHANCROID	59.3	52.6	44.2	47.8	44.2	47.8
GONORRHEA	314.4	233.9	232.2	196.5	232.2	196.5
SYPHILIS	261.6	137.1	183.1	115.2	183.1	115.2

Rates per 100,000 population per Annum

1948 Rates based upon Census population 1 October 1947

1947 Rates based upon Estimated population 1 July 1947.